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Zibeon Gooker
A Lieutenant
in
Washington's Army



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Zibeon Hooker
A Lieutenant
in
Washington's
Army

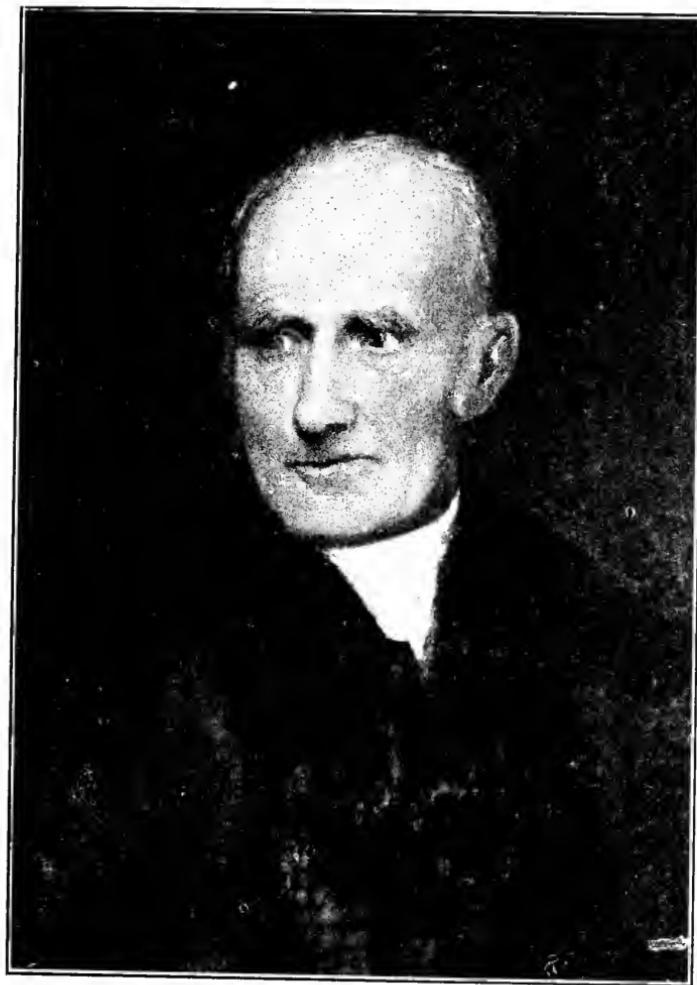
**An Account of the
Life and Military Services
of
ZIBEON HOOKER
A Lieutenant in the Army of Washington**



**Compiled by his great-grandson
Clarence Augustus Wiswall**

Member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; the Society of Colonial Wars; the Massachusetts Society of the Founders and Patriots of America, and the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

MCMXVIII



Ziegenstaeter

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Preface



HERE is perhaps no mode of writing more difficult than that of biography, especially when it is of one who occupied a public station, or is connected by ties of kinship.

To draw upon one's imagination is comparatively easy; but when one is confined to stubborn facts, facts possibly in the memory of men, or matter of historical record, where the least deviation, or trifling irregularity from established truths would be a subject of criticism, it is an affair of no small labor and anxiety.

What is here written is of interest, doubtless, only to the descendants of the person whose life and character is portrayed.

There has been no attempt to weave a story of romance concerning the War of the Revolution, for others have fully covered the ground, nor unduly to exalt one who so long served as a soldier in defense of his country and afterwards conscientiously fulfilled the duties of citizenship and lived an honored member of society, but only to perpetuate the qualities of uprightness and integrity bequeathed us by our fathers who have thus preceded us.

*Their deeds are living truths,
Their virtues ever shine,
Till warring men shall cease their strife,
And future ages merge in time.*

In trying to perpetuate the traits of character of one who, irrespective of kindship, seems to me to represent the highest type of patriotism and love of freedom, I have been handicapped by lapse of time and the absence of all contemporaries.

By a diligent search of all available records and such historical matter as I have been able to secure, I have, as I sincerely trust, recorded a fairly accurate account of the life and service of the Revolutionary Patriot,

Zideon Barker

Lieu^t

Leaving his home at the moment hostilities began as a drummer in his Company of Militia, then joining the Continental Army for the duration of the war, rising by promotion through the various grades of the service to that of First Lieutenant in the Army under Washington, retaining the confidence and esteem of his superior officers and that of the Commander-in-Chief, but once reported sick, never absent except on furlough, enduring all the hardships and dangers of a military life, thence returning to his native place after nearly eight years of continuous service as destitute of means as when he started and obliged to depend on his own exertion for the support of himself and family, he sets a standard of loyalty to his country and devotion to duty by which the coming generations well may pattern.

May this brief and fragmentary history prove a source of inspiration to others for all time, is my object in presenting this biography.

Clarence Augustus Marshall.

Reading, Mass.
May 10, 1918

**An account of the life and military services
of Zibeon Hooker
in the
War of the American Revolution
As well as his subsequent history.**

Some twenty miles to the westward of Boston is situated the town of Medfield, which at the commencement of the War of the Revolution numbered about seven hundred people.

Among these, was William Hooker, (and wife, Mary) who was engaged in the occupation of farming. He had inherited land and property from his father, Henry, who had settled in the Town as early as 1713.

Here, on the twelfth of February, 1752, was born Zibeon Hooker, the subject of these memoirs.

But little is known of his early life. In his youth, he was employed in husbandry until called in defense of his country to engage in the dangers and hardships of a military life. He commenced his military career at the age of seventeen years as a musician in a Company of Minute Men organized in his native town.

**Sermon
Preached by
Rev. A. L. Baury**

As soon as the news reached him of the march of the British to Lexington to destroy the Military Stores belonging to the Provincial Militia, he, early in the morning on April 19th, 1775, started with his Company for the scene of action, under Captain Benjamin Bullard, Colonel Pierce's Regiment. But the distance being great, and the route of the enemy uncertain, they were not in season to take part in the action of that day and aid the inhabitants of the town in their defense.

A number of these men, of whom he was one, continued their march toward Boston, where they assisted in besieging the city then in possession of the British.

At this time he acted as Drummer in the Company of Minute Men commanded by Captain Benjamin Bullard in Colonel Pierce's Regiment, organized in the Town of Sherborne and of which he was a member.

On April twenty-fourth, his Company under Captain Benjamin Bullard, was enrolled in Jonathan Brewer's Regiment, of which the Lieutenant Colonel was Rufus Putnam, in whose Regiment he afterwards so long served.

They quartered in the College building, in the Churches and in tents at Cambridge in the Division commanded by Gen-

eral Ward.

On the morning of June seventeenth, the Regiment comprising three hundred and eighteen men under Colonel Brewer marched to Bunker Hill and took part in the battle of that day.

The Company, consisting of forty-five men under Captain Bullard was posted at the redoubt and breastworks. At the second assault, Colonel Brewer was wounded.

On the third and last attack, their ammunition being exhausted, they were driven from the Hill. During the action, Zibeon Hooker's drum having been rendered useless by a musket ball which pierced it, he seized the gun of a fallen comrade and fought with it during the remainder of the battle, for which he was commended by his Commanding Officer. Of his Company, seven men were killed and eleven wounded.

They then took post at Cambridge on Prospect Hill, where they were stationed June twenty-third, in service with the main guard, remaining until July sixteenth. Later in July, they were in camp at Roxbury in General Ward's Division, General Thomas's Brigade. During the winter, the Regiment was in barracks at this place. Zibeon Hooker was in this command nine months

See statement on
file at Pension
Office

1776

Statement on file
at Pension
Office

and on October sixth was appointed Corporal.

On the first of January, 1776, he re-enlisted in the Seventh Company, Captain Benjamin Bullard, Colonel; Asa Whitcomb's Sixth Massachusetts Regiment for one year as Sergeant, the rate of pay for this rank being \$8.00 per month, and was stationed in barracks at Roxbury.

March fifth, about four a. m., the Regiment under General Thomas marched to take possession of Dorchester Heights, which commanded Boston and where fortifications had been thrown up during the night by the American forces.

In the morning, the British began a furious cannonade of the works from the forts in Boston and the shipping in the harbor which however, did little damage.

On the seventeenth the British evacuated Boston and on the twentieth, the Regiment under Colonel Whitcomb entered the town and took quarters in several of the houses provided for them.

On July eighteenth, the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed from the balcony of the State House by Colonel Thomas Crafts and the Regiment, under Colonel Whitcomb, paraded under arms on King (now State) Street.

August fifth, the Regiment consisting of some five hundred men, had gone through the Small-pox, in the town, by inoculation, and all except one recovered.

August seventh, the Regiment began preparation for the march for Ticonderoga and about seven a. m., with colors displayed and drums beating they left the town and a few days later arrived at Skeenboro. From there they moved to Ticonderoga, November fifteenth, and were placed in barracks. Much sickness prevailed and many of the men died. He, among many others was taken sick and his term of enlistment expiring, he soon afterwards returned home.

Soon recovering his health and his military ardor unabated, he engaged his services for the Town of Sherburne; and enlisted in the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, being raised by Colonel Rufus Putnam, January first, 1777, for the Continental Army for three years, or the war.

He was appointed Ensign in the Company of which Joseph Morse was Captain, and served in this capacity for the ensuing year.

About the first of May, three Companies of the Regiment under Colonel Putnam, and the remainder July third, left Worcester and marched for Peekskill. From

Mass.
Archives

1777

there, they were shortly afterwards ordered up the North River to Fort Ann. From this point they soon afterwards joined the Northern Army about four miles above Fort Edwards, under General Gates.

Early in September, the army with General Gates in command of the Northern Division, moved from their encampments at the mouth of the Mohawk and pitched their tents near Stillwater, about twenty miles north of Albany and on the west side of the Hudson.

On the nineteenth was fought the Battle of Stillwater, a general engagement in which the whole army (including their Regiment) took part and which lasted till after sunset. For four hours, they maintained a contest hand-to-hand. The loss on the American side has been variously estimated from three to four hundred; on the British, about six hundred.

October seventh, the Fifth Regiment, under Colonel Putnam, stormed the works of the German Reserves of Burgoyne's Army. In front of these works was a clear open field bounded by woods at the distance of one hundred and twenty yards.

In the skirt of the woods, the Regiment was posted. The moment orders were given to storm, they moved rapidly across the

IN CONGRESS.

The DELEGATES of the UNITED STATES of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, &c. &c.

WE, reporting, especial Truth and Confidence in your Patriotism, Valour and Loyalty, and Fidelity, DO, by these Presents, constitute and ordain, that

in the Army of the United States, raised in the State of Maryland, and in the remaining States, and Territories, You, the Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief, do, and are hereby, fully, and Personally, authorized, and directed, to do, and to cause to be done, and to receive, in Congress, and of Thing, thereto belonging. And we do, in the Name and by the Authority of the Congress, for that purpose appointed, or Commander-in-Chief, from time to time, as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the United States, or Committee of Congress, for that purpose appointed, or Commander-in-Chief, from time to time, as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the United States, or any other, our special Orders, as you shall receive from the Rules and Discipline of War, in Pursuance of the Treaty, signed in 1776, by the Commission to continue in Force until revised by the General Congress, Dated 2d

July, 1777. By Order of the General Congress.

open field and entered the works in front. As soon as they were re-formed, they moved out of the works into the woods towards the enemy's enclosed redoubt, on the right flank of their main encampment.

The whole park of the British Artillery opened on them at five hundred yards. From this exposed position they crossed the Creek and covered the troops under the banks of a stockaded fort. After remaining here about an hour they had orders to withdraw.

Articles of Capitulation were signed on the seventeenth of October and on the afternoon of that day, the British troops marched out of their encampment and surrendered as prisoners of war. Nixon's Brigade with the Regiment under Colonel Putnam soon afterwards went into winter quarters at Albany.

In November, Zibeon Hooker was appointed Second Lieutenant under Captain White. They remained in camp till the following March, when they were ordered to West Point and commenced building fortifications.

A part of the Regiment were engaged in this work and the remainder under Colonel Putnam, including the Company of which Zibeon Hooker was Second

1778

Lieutenant, were soon after ordered to Valley Forge, and joined the army at that place under Washington. On the eighteenth of June, the British Army, under General Clinton, evacuated Philadelphia, and set out on the march for New York. Washington at once put his army in motion and followed in pursuit, hoping for a favorable opportunity to attack. This occurred at Monmouth on the twenty-eighth, where a severe engagement took place. The British then continued their march and shortly afterwards arrived at their destination. The American Army under Washington soon retired to White Plains, where they were stationed in July.

In September, the Army was broken up into Divisions and the Regiment under Colonel Putnam was posted at Danbury, Connecticut, in General Gates' Command.

Late in December, the Brigade under General Nixon arrived at the place assigned them on the Highlands, on the road from Peekskill to Fishkill, where they huddled for the winter.

About the first of the following February in the year 1779, the Regiment was ordered to Croton River to build the bridge, where they were comfortably housed for the rest of the winter. This work was completed in March.

February twenty-fourth, Zibeon Hooker signed a certificate with Colonel Ezra Newhall, stating they were in service before August 15, 1777 and had not been absent subsequently, except on furlough.

In June, they were in camp at West Point.

He then received a furlough and was married at Sherburne, to Sarah Barber, June fourteenth.

Subsequent to this, they had been assigned to Wayne's Light Infantry Brigade, which was composed of drafts from the various Regiments in the Continental Service. It was the elite of the army, composed of selected men. In the field they formed the van of the army, the Infantry in advance, and were expected to guard against surprises, and be the first in action.

As far as completed, they were divided into four Regiments, commanded by Colonels Butler, Meigs, Febiger, and Colonel Rufus Putnam.

Putnam's Regiment, known as the Fourth Massachusetts as thus organized, was composed of seven Massachusetts Light Companies, William Hull as Lieutenant Colonel. One of the companies was commanded by Captain Haffield White, Zibeon Hooker, Second Lieutenant.

On the night of July fifteenth, Wayne

with three of his regiments, one of which was the Fourth Massachusetts, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Hull assaulted and captured Stoney Point, one of the most daring and desperate undertakings of the war.

They continued to serve in this Brigade until December, when the Light Infantry Corps was broken up to be again merged into the main army.

During the winter, they were encamped near Newark, N. J.

The army at this time was in a destitute condition, many of the men being barefoot. They broke camp in January and took quarters at West Point.

Lieutenant Colonel Newhall of Putnam Regiment marched with two hundred men to do duty on the lines, January thirtieth. The winter was one of the most severe on record for this section. At one time, there was four feet of snow on the ground on a level and the men suffered the severest hardships for the want of clothing and provisions. Sometimes, five or six days without bread, at other times equally destitute of meat. As Washington said, "the soldiers eat every kind of horse food except hay." Their pay was five months in arrears and the depreciation of the Contin-

1780

In 5th Mass. Reg.
Mass. Archives

General Washington presents his Compliments to
Madam and requests the favor of her
company at dinner tomorrow at 3 o'clock.

Very truly yours
George Washington

Invitation from General Washington

Lew^d Hoshen

at 5th May

Address on Invitation

ental money was such, it was of little value when received, about 40 to 1.

April thirteenth, Zibeon Hooker was commissioned First Lieutenant. In May, he was at Croton River and remained out till July when the Grand Army crossed the North River and encamped at Orangetown. On June twenty-third, they were attacked by five thousand British at Springfield, New Jersey, but were compelled to retreat, being greatly outnumbered, and the town was burned.

They were then stationed at West Point and were there at the time of Arnold's treason. They remained here in garrison during the balance of the year.

Continental Army pay accounts show Lieutenant Hooker's services from January first to December thirty-first, 1780.

Mass. Archives

He was on furlough at Sherburne by leave of Commandant of Third Brigade from January seventeenth to April first, when he was ordered to march to camp with recruits. January fifth, return of effectives in garrison, West Point, state the Company was there till June fifteenth.

1781

The winter 1780 and 1781 was one of much suffering and privation. The soldiers were on the point of starvation, often entirely out of food and were exposed to the

rigors of winter without proper clothing, and had served nearly twelve months without pay.

In June, the Army crossed over the Hudson at West Point, and reached Peekskill on the twenty-second.

August twenty-first, Colonel Putnam was ordered by General Heath to parade with his Regiment and form an advance for the Army which, under Washington, was preparing to set out for Yorktown. They accordingly marched at noon that day and formed a detachment to cover that part of the country in front of the Army, and were engaged in this duty for several weeks.

While Washington was absent with the main army during the Yorktown campaign, General Heath was left in command of the posts on the Hudson. Among the troops were ten Massachusetts Regiments, including that of Colonel Putnam's.

On September seventeenth, the Second Massachusetts Brigade, of which the Fifth Regiment was a part, were sent to garrison West Point and were engaged in scouting duty until about November first. Soon after, they went into winter quarters at New Windsor, in log huts erected for the purpose.

During the year 1782, there was virtually a cessation of hostilities in the middle and eastern states. A partisan warfare was being prosecuted in the south. 1782

For the remainder of the year, the Army, under Washington, was stationed at West Point and posts on the Hudson.

In the fall, preliminary negotiations were commenced, looking toward a termination of the war.

On the nineteenth of April, 1783, a cessation of hostilities was publicly proclaimed to the army. 1783

The Society of the Cincinnati was formed May tenth. This society was composed of officers of the American Army who served for three years, or to the end of the war, with honor, and who contributed one month's pay to the permanent fund. Lieutenant Zibeon Hooker was an original member.

In June, many of the officers and men were granted a furlough and were not again called into service.

A definite treaty of peace was signed on the twenty-second of September and Congress, having ratified it, they issued a proclamation to disband the army, which was accordingly done, and in November,

the officers and men received their formal discharge.

To place the officers of the army in a situation which would render their commissions valuable and hold out to them the prospect of a comfortable old age, in the country saved by their blood, their sufferings and the labor of their best years, and then to rescue from the contempt and misery too often attendant on poverty, men who had devoted the prime of life to the service of the public was an object, which had always been dear to the heart of the commander-in-chief.

The first resolution on the subject, passed in 1778, allowed to all the Military Officers who should serve during the war and not hold any office of profit under the United States, half pay for seven years.

In 1780, a vote was passed allowing half pay for life to all who should serve in the Army of the United States till the end of the war, also recommending to the several states to make up the depreciation in the currency which had been used by the army. By this time, the Continental money had practically ceased to circulate or to have any value.

IN CONGRESS, March 22, 1783

It was Resolved: That such officers as are now in service and shall continue therein until the end of the war, shall be entitled to receive the amount of five years' full pay in money or securities of interest of six per cent. per annum. Accordingly, commutation certificates were issued for five years' full pay from November, 1783, but as Congress fixed no time for their payment, they had little value. Most of the recipients disposed of them for a trivial sum, though the Government finally redeemed them in full.

Among the list of officers of the Continental Army of the Revolution who served to the end of the war and acquired the right to half pay and commutation and bounty land under the proposed act of Congress, appears the name of Zibeon Hooker, Lieutenant.

During the summer, furloughs were freely granted the officers and men, and the army was gradually disbanded.

Toward the close of the year, Congress issued a proclamation that such part of the army as stood engaged to serve during the war should from and after the third day of November next, be absolutely discharged from said service.

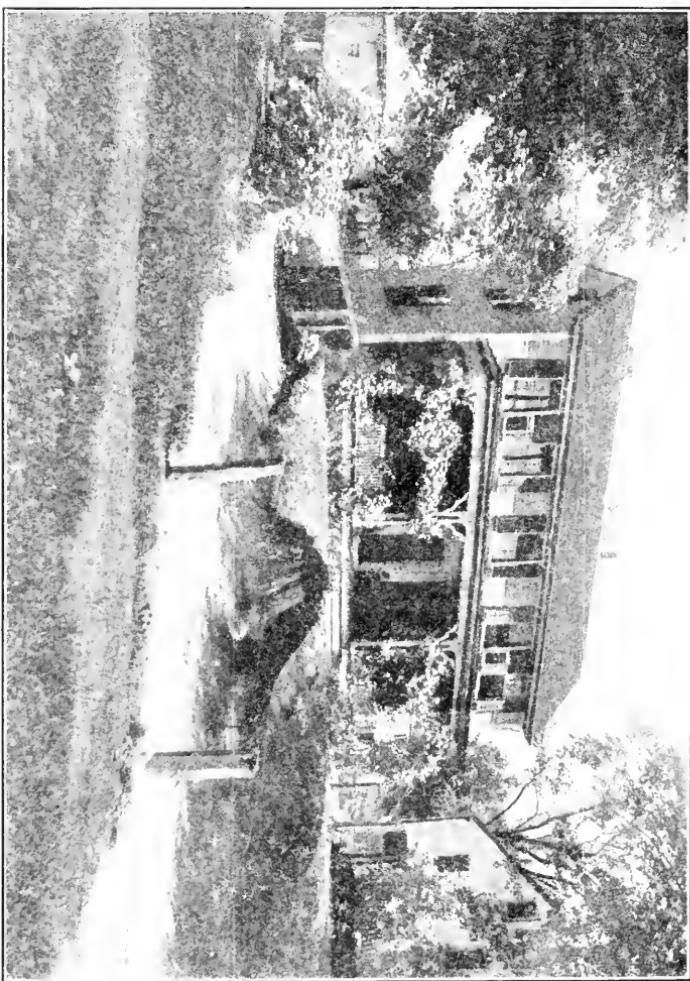
Records of the
Rev. War
by
W. J. R. Saffree
Page 423

With great exertion by the Superintendent of Finance, four months' pay in part of several years' arrears was given to the army. With this trifling sum, they were obliged to be content.

On the day preceding their dismission General Washington issued his farewell order. After bidding them an affectionate farewell, he closed with these words, "May the choicest of Heaven's favors both here and hereafter attend those who under divine auspices have secured innumerable blessings for others. With these wishes and this Benediction, the Commander-in-Chief is about to retire from service; the curtain of separation will soon be drawn, and the military scene, to him, will be closed forever."

In this manner terminated the more than eight years of continuous military services of the subject of these memoirs.

Leaving his native town at the "Lexington Alarm," on the morning of April nineteenth, 1775, thence proceeding to the encampment at Boston; participating in the famous battle of Bunker Hill, and in the following March, at the British evacuation of Boston, thence in the campaign at Ticonderoga, the following January joining the Continental Army and taking part in



Home in 1799

the capture of Burgoyne's Army, then in camp at West Point and at Valley Forge under Washington, in pursuit of the British Army to Monmouth, in the campaign of Wayne's Light Infantry at Stoney Point and Verplank's Point; thence in the army under Washington till the disbanding of the Continental forces, enduring all the hardships and dangers of military service till the end, retaining the confidence of his superior officers and the approbation of Washington—as evinced by his invitation to dine with him, I have traced, imperfectly it is true, but correct, I trust, in all essentials, the part he took in gaining the Independence of the American colonies.

He then retired to his native place, poor indeed in this world's goods, as were all his compatriots. He removed thence to Newton Lower Falls about the year 1790, with his large and increasing family, depending alone through the blessings of the God of the armies of Israel on the labor of his hands for support.

March thirtieth, 1818, he applied for a pension, which was allowed at the rate of \$20.00 per month.

On June seventeenth, 1835, forty survivors of the Battle of Bunker Hill were present at the laying of the corner stone

Sermon by
Rev. A. L. Baury.
Page 20
"Your fathers--
where are they?"

Bureau of
Pensions.

of the monument. Doubtless, he was one of them. September 5, 1831, his wife departed this life at the age of seventy-five years.

With his amiable and pious consort, he had lived in the happiest relations more than half a century; and with her, had the satisfaction of seeing their children and children's children established in the world whose delight it has been to know their father and mother, and who rise up and call them blessed, "for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

As a man he possessed great moral worth, the strictest integrity, uncommon purity of character, and in the most exemplary manner discharged the relative duties of life.

As a husband, he was kind and affectionate; an indulgent yet faithful parent, a constant and obliging friend and neighbor.

Such, too, was his peaceful disposition, that, during an unusually protracted life, never was he known to be at variance with a human being.

Of him it can with truth be said, he had not an enemy in the world. He was a friend to his country. Trained in the School of Washington, the principles there im-

bibed, he adhered to with firmness and constancy. Even when the vital flame was about to expire, he rejoiced in the prospect of that policy being resumed in the national counsels, which he believed would conduce to the safety, honor and welfare of the republic.

The evening of his days was peculiarly serene and happy.

Sharing in that justice which the general government was late to render the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary contest, his pecuniary resources were ample for all his purposes.

Retaining in an unusual degree his mental powers and bodily strength, advancing years brought none of the infirmities and peevish humors that not unfrequently attend gray hair.

His society was agreeable to the young as well as to the old, and the occasional visits he made to his children and distant friends were always anticipated with pleasure and enjoyed with satisfaction. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati and for several successive years, one of its almoners, in dispensing its bounties to such members, their widows or orphan children, as required assistance, and for whose benefit its funds were established.

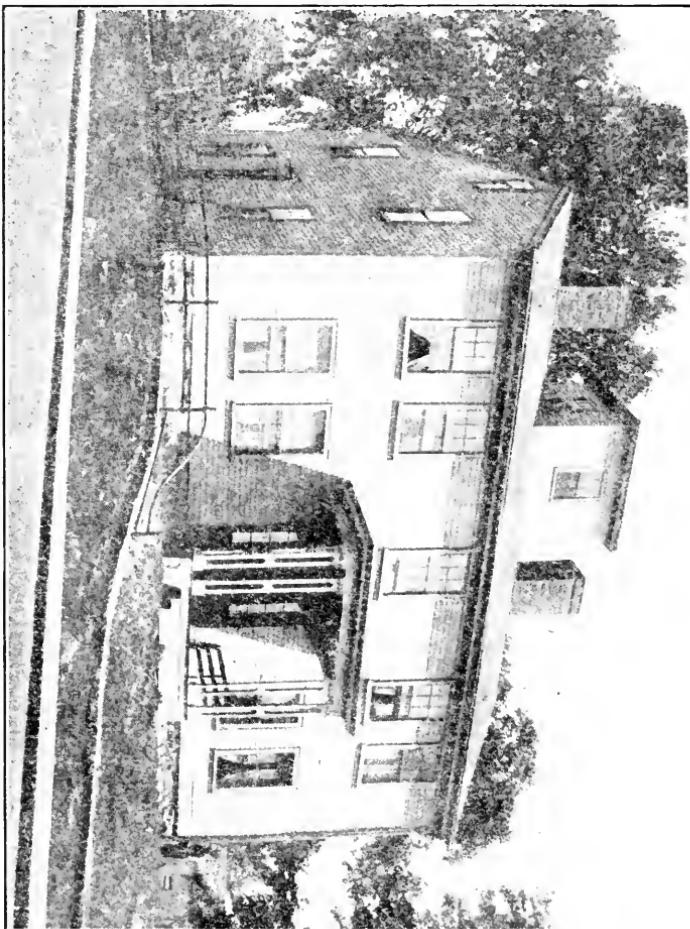
His portrait by Clark of Cambridge is now in the possession of one of the family. Also his framed commission in the Army.

Though educated among Christians of another communion, on the introduction of the Protestant Episcopal Church into his village, he at once espoused this good cause and having examined and approved its doctrines, his name is inscribed in the legislative act of their incorporation.

When filling the office of warden, he discharged its duties acceptably and with exemplary fidelity; ever grateful for the establishment of this parish, and rejoicing in its success and prosperity.

Above all, he was a humble and sincere Christian. Through the prolonged period of nearly 89 years, he possessed uninterrupted health, till a few months preceding his death, when his vision became impaired. This calamity befalling him at the time when the sudden death of a beloved son in a distant city was announced, tended to depress his spirits.

Subsequently to these afflictions, he seemed pensive and abstracted, anticipating no doubt that the time of his departure was at hand; yet amid his bereavements never manifesting in the slightest degree,



Residence in 1840

a murmuring thought nor uttering a repining word.

When confined for some days to what proved his dying apartment, the fortitude, equanimity and trust in God, that distinguished him in life did not forsake him. On being informed that this would probably prove his last sickness, he was calm and undisturbed, expressing a perfect willingness to submit to the divine will.

Soon after, on December twenty-third, 1840, his peaceful spirit took its flight from earth, with the belief that he who had not merely fought the battles of his country, but under the banner of the cross, the good fight of faith had gone to receive from the Captain of his Salvation the unfading wreath of immortal blessedness.

His funeral sermon was preached in St. Mary's Church, Newton Lower Falls, on Thursday, December twenty-fourth, by the Reverend A. L. Baury, the Rector.

The text was taken from Zechariah 1-5—“Your Fathers, Where Are They?”

And when the interrogatory of the text is addressed to his posterity, “Your fathers, where are they?”—they will reply, “Their bodies rest in peace, but their names, inscribed in the Lamb's book of life, live forever and ever.”

Appendix Number One

Massachusetts Archives

Hooker, Zibeon, Sherburne. Drummer, Capt. Benjamin Bullard's Company of Minute-men, Colonel Peirce's Regiment, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, five days; also, Captain Benjamin Bullard's Company, Colonel Jonathan Brewer's Regiment; muster roll dated August first, 1775; enlisted April twenty-fourth, 1775; service, three months, nine days; also, Sergeant, Captain Thomas Wellington's (late Captain Benjamin Bullard's) Company, Colonel Asa Whitcomb's Regiment; muster roll dated Camp at Ticonderoga, November twenty-seventh, 1776; enlisted October first, 1776; reported sick at Number Four; also, list of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from Colonel Bullard's Regiment, as returned by Aaron Gardner, Captain, First Company, and Moses Perry, Lieutenant, Ninth Company; residence, Sherburne, engaged for town of Sherburne; rank, Ensign; joined Rufus Putnam's Regiment; Continental Army pay accounts for service from January first, 1777, to December thirty-first, 1779; reported as serving ten months as Ensign, twenty-six months as Lieutenant; also, Third Ensign,

with rank of Second Lieutenant, return of officers belonging to Colonel Putnam's (Fifth) Regiment, made by Ezra Newhall, Lieutenant - Colonel Commandant; also Lieutenant, Colonel Putnam's Regiment; return of officers for clothing, dated Boston, November twenty-fourth, 1778; also, same Regiment; petition addressed to the Council, dated Boston, December twenty-second, 1778, signed by said Hooker and others, asking for an order on the Board of War for greatcoats; petition granted in Council December twenty-second, 1778; also, Second Lieutenant, Captain Haffield White's Company, Colonel Rufus Putnam's (Fourth) Regiment; return of men entitled to gratuity; approved April twenty-second, 1779; also, Lieutenant, Colonel Putnam's Regiment; Continental Army pay accounts for service from January 1, 1780, to December thirty-first, 1780; also, Lieutenant, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment; list of officers promoted in the Continental Army; commissioned July twenty-eighth, 1780; also Lieutenant, Captain Nathan Goodale's Company, Colonel Rufus Putnam's (Fifth) Regiment; muster rolls for January-April, 1781, dated Garrison at West Point; also, Colonel Putnam's (Fifth) Regiment; returns of effectives between January nineteenth, 1781, and June first, 1781, dated

Garrison, West Point; reported on furlough at Sherburne by leave of Commandant Third Brigade from January seventeenth, 1781, furlough to expire April first, 1781; also, abstract for three months' pay due said Hooker, Lieutenant, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, he having been ordered to march to camp immediately with recruits, as returned by John Crane, Colonel of Artillery, dated Boston, May twenty-second, 1781.

(From Massachusetts Archives.) The Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War, Volume VIII, pages 222 and 223. Zibeon Hooker, Sherburne, Corporal, Captain Benjamin Bullard's Company, Colonel Jonathan Brewer's Regiment; company's "returns", dated Prospect Hill, October sixth, 1795. Page 25.

Appendix Number Two

Statement of Zibeon Hooker on file in the DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF PENSIONS, Washington, D. C.

Dates of Enlistment or Appointment	Length of Service	Rank		Officers under whom served	State
		Captain	Colonel		
April, 1775	9 months	Drummer	B. Bullard	J. Brewer	Mass.
1776	1 year	1st. Sergt.	B. Bullard	A. Whitcomb	
Jan. 1, 1777		Ensign	J. Morse	R. Putnam	
Nov. 1777		2nd Lieut.	H. White	R. Putnam	
Apr. 13, 1780	end of war	1st Lieut.			

Residence of soldier at enlistment; enlisted at Cambridge, Mass.

Date of application for pension, March 30, 1818. His claim was allowed at rate of
\$20 per month.

Residence at date of application, Newton, Middlesex County, Mass.

Age at date of application, sixty-seven years.

Remarks: In 1820, he referred to his wife, (name not stated) aged sixty-six years.

Children referred to, no names stated.

Under the Act of Congress approved May first, 1828, it was provided that each surviving officer of the Continental Army who was entitled to half pay by Resolve of October twenty-first, 1780, be authorized to receive the amount of his full pay, according to his rank in the line and to continue during his natural life.

While I have no documentary evidence on this matter, it is reasonable to assume this was the amount of his pension in his later years, and that he received the full pay to which he was entitled as a Lieutenant when in the service. The Reverend Dr. Baury in his sermon, distinctly says his means were ample for his requirements.

Addenda Number Three

Report of Valley Forge Memorial Commission

By Philip Reade

In a most exhaustive and painstaking printed report by the Valley Forge Memorial Commission, issued in 1912 by General Philip Reade, is given a complete list of all the Massachusetts officers who served under Washington at this place in the winter of 1777 and 1778. Among these is Second Lieutenant Zibeon Hooker, Fifth Massachusetts Continental Regiment, commanded by Colonel Rufus Putnam.

Addenda Number Four

The fac-simile of his autograph on page 4 was taken from the roll of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati in the Archives of the Society.

Addenda Number Five

At the time of his death, he was living with his daughter, Mrs. William Hurd, in the house, now standing (1915) at the corner of Grove and Washington streets, Newton Lower Falls.

The house in which he lived in 1799 is also still standing on Washington street, Newton Lower Falls. His daughter, Ade-line, was born here.

He has been described to the writer by his grand-daughter, Mira Hurd, who re-membered him when she was a child, as a man rather above the medium height, of a full figure and very erect in his bearing. He always wore his hair down his back in a queue.

Another old resident recalls seeing him with his fishing pole over his shoulder, going to the river on a fishing trip, of which he was fond, conspicuous by his military bearing.

Benjamin Neil, a very old resident of the "Falls" once related that the Captain was called on for a speech at the time peace was declared at the termination of the war of 1812 and mounting a log which was near, made an impromptu address.

Addenda Number Six

On the stone erected to his memory in St. Mary's churchyard, Newton Lower Falls, is inscribed the following tribute:

Here lies the body
of
Zibeon Hooker
an officer of the American
Revolutionary Army
whose public services,
private virtues and
Christian character,
have embalmed his
memory in the hearts
of a grateful posterity.

Died Dec. 23, 1840

Aged 89 years

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